VISIT…

Art Skills for a lifetime™

12 Projects That Teach The Magic of Color Shading

START SMART™

MARKER ART SET

PROJECT BOOK

LETTER TO PARENTS

The START SMART series of art products provides the lessons and tools children need to make their pictures look realistic.

Utilizing a logical array of colors and a basic shadow color along with lessons about shading and shadows, the START SMART series helps children improve their art skills one step at a time.

Once they experience success, children will enjoy art and do it more often. This will encourage them to continue using the skills they've learned – for a whole lifetime.

ArtSkills looks to the future as providers of the next generation of children's art supplies. Thank you for trying our products.

Note: For younger children, we suggest the child first do lessons 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in the book. Afterwards go back and select the simpler images from the other images available.

Sincerely,
Steven B. Golden
President

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The START SMART™ approach is very simple. To make your images look real . . . START at the beginning and add one SMART step at a time . . .

Here Is Where We Start:

Most children already know:

1. Basic colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, brown, black and white).
2. How to "color in."

Here Is What You Will Learn:

1. The "in-between" colors (red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue purple, red-purple).
2. That each color has "family members." The red family has light red, medium red and dark red. These are called different "values" of red.
3. That when light shines on any object there will be a light side, a medium side and a dark side.
4. That opposite the light side there will be a dark cast shadow.
5. By placing the proper values in the right spot the object will look realistic.

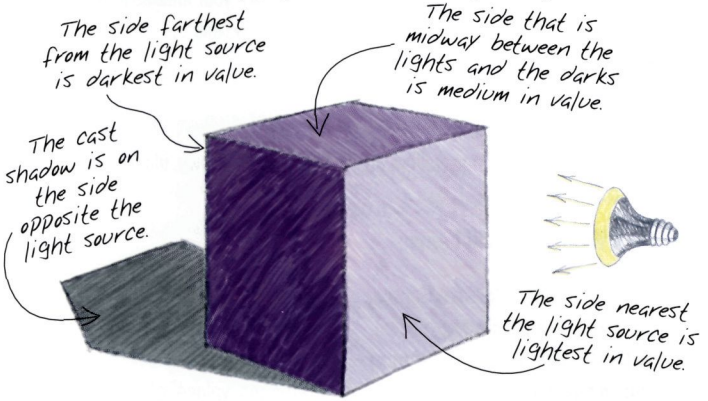
Here Is What You Do:

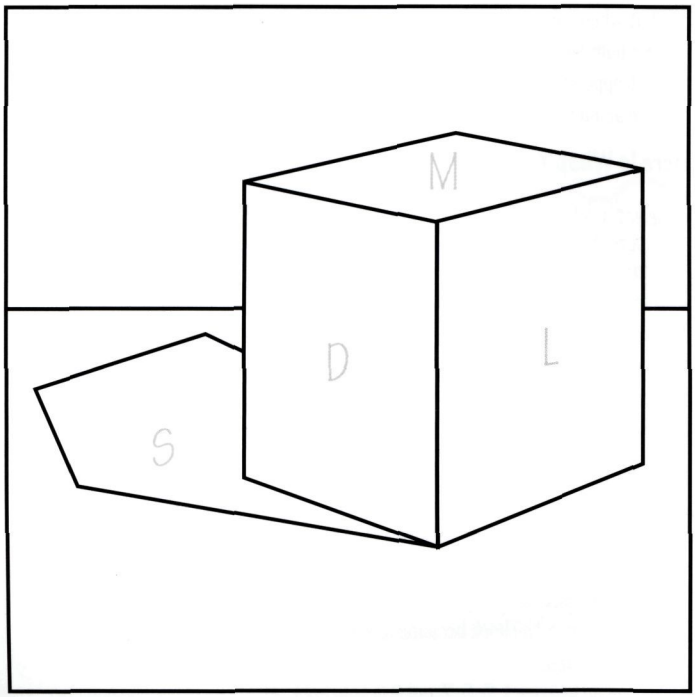
1. Select a color family (green, orange, blue-purple etc.) for each object in the picture. You will use all three markers in that color family to give the object a rendered 3-D look.
2. Use the 'L' (light) marker to color in the 'L' areas.
3. Use the 'M' (medium) marker to color in the 'M' areas.
4. Use the 'D' (dark) marker to color in the 'D' areas.
5. Use the 'S' (shadow) marker to color in the 'S' areas.
6. Color in the background with any color(s) you choose.

TIPS Before You Begin:

1. Try to stay in the lines as best as you can. To make it easier for you to stay in the lines, try outlining the edges first, then filling in the rest of the space.
2. Apply the light colors lightly and the dark colors more heavily.
3. Do not color in the book because it may bleed through; use the individual coloring pages.
4. You can do lessons 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in this book. All of the other lessons are completed on the enclosed project sheets.

Lesson 1: When light shines on a solid object, there will be a light side, a medium side, and a dark side. Also there will be a shadow on the side opposite from the light. Applying different "values" is called "rendering" or "shading". Shading will make your object look realistic. Remember, use one color family (e.g. light, medium and dark red) on an object.





Pick a color family for the cube. Color the D space with the dark marker, the M space with the medium marker and the L space with the light marker from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow marker. Color the background any way you'd like.

Lesson 2: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image. Select a different color family and color (render) each object.

Find the house picture.

Pick a color for each object and using the light marker, color in the spaces marked L.

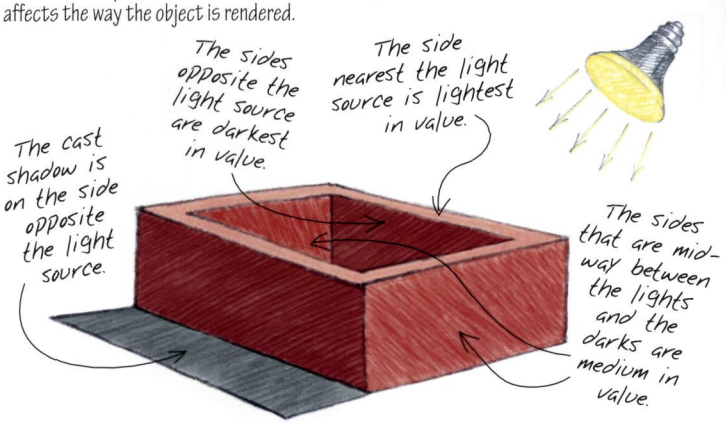
Color in the M spaces with the medium marker from the same family.

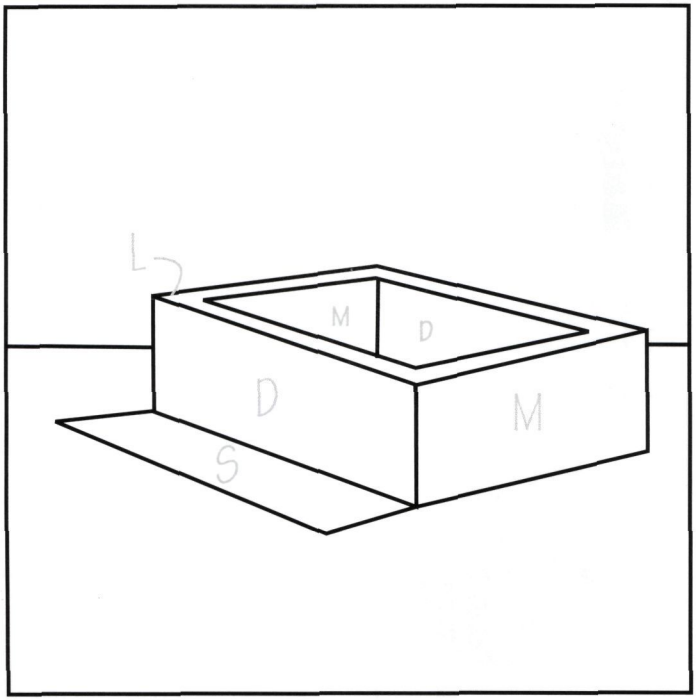
Color the D spaces with the dark marker from the same family.

Use the shadow marker to color the spaces marked with an S.

Color the background any way you'd like.

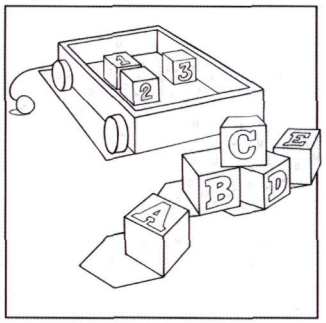
Lesson 3: Some objects are not solid, they have a space inside. Notice how the light shines on the inside spaces. In this image see how the light source is on the left side and how it affects the way the object is rendered.



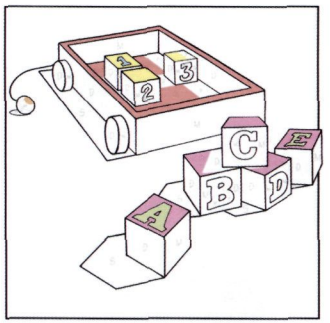


Pick a color family for the box. Color the D space with the dark marker, the M space with the medium marker and the L space with the light marker from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow marker. Color the background any way you'd like.

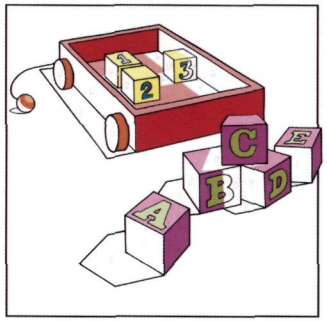
Lesson 4: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image. Select a color family for each object. Color one object at a time if that is easier for you. Notice that the light source is from the right so that the shadow is on the left of each object.



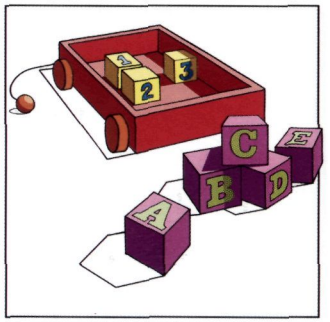
Find the blocks and wagon picture.



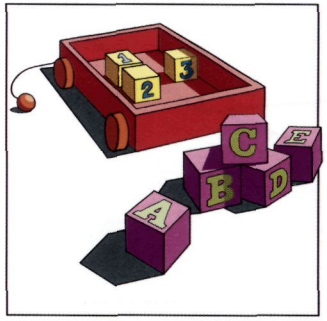
Pick a color for each object and using the light marker, color in the spaces marked L.



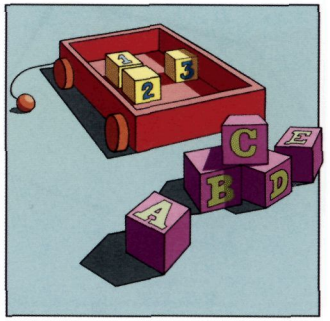
Color in the M spaces with the medium marker from the same family.



Color the D spaces with the dark marker from the same family.

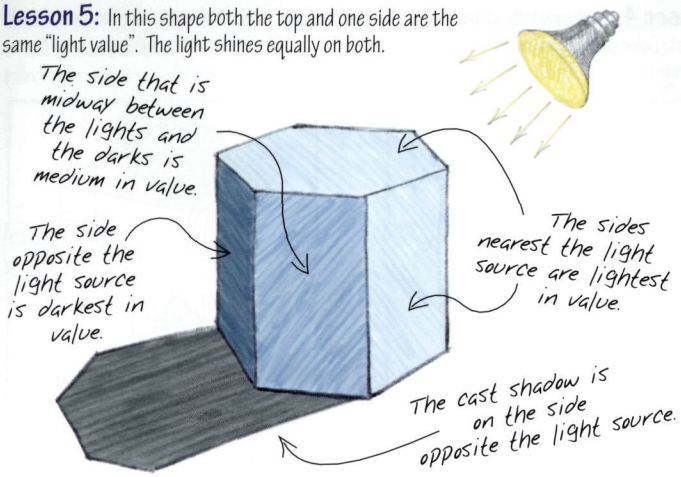


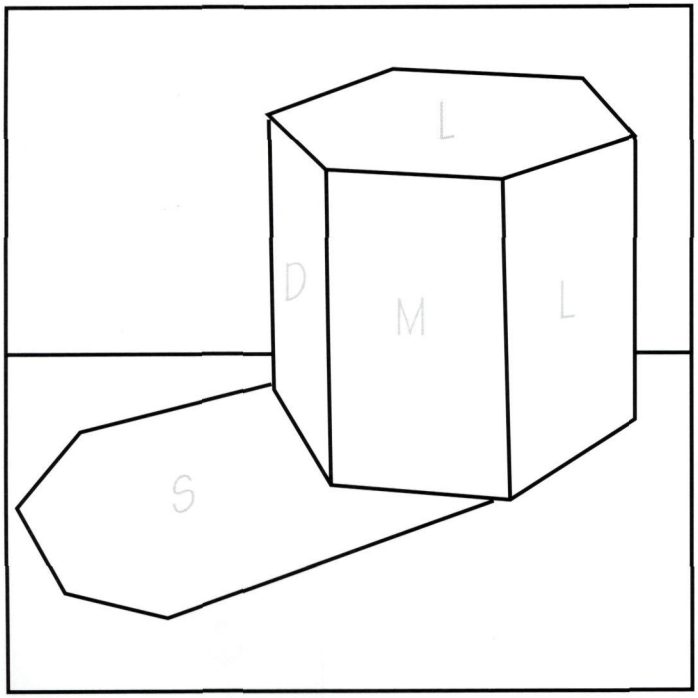
Use the shadow marker to color the spaces marked with an S.



Color in the background any way you'd like.

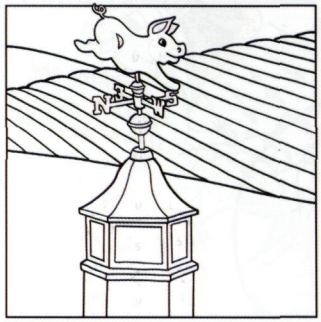
Lesson 5: In this shape both the top and one side are the same "light value". The light shines equally on both.



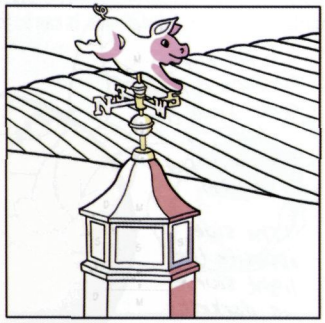


Pick a color family for the hexagon. Color the D space with the dark marker, the M space with the medium marker and the L space with the light marker from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow marker. Color the background any way you'd like.

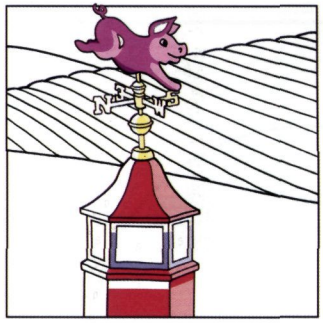
Lesson 6: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image. Pick a color family for each object. Notice that the light is coming from the right.



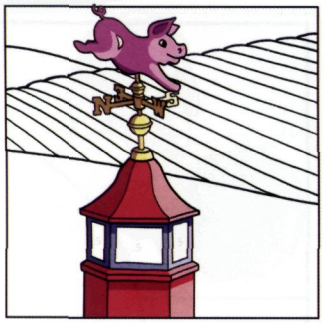
Find the weathervane picture.



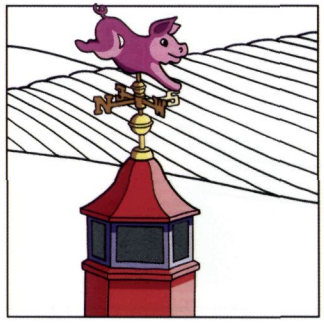
Pick a color for each object and using the light marker, color in the spaces marked L.



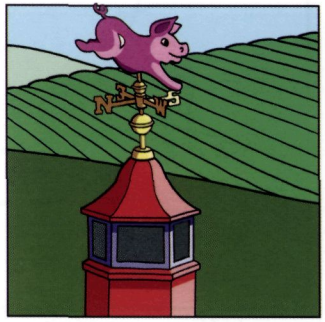
Color in the M spaces with the medium marker from the same family.



Color the D spaces with the dark marker from the same family.

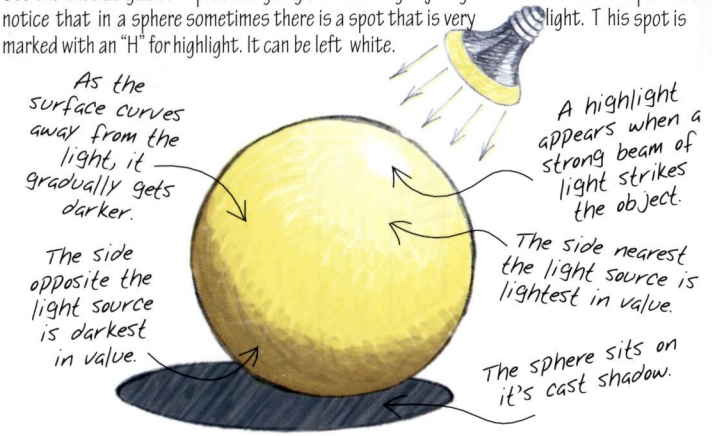


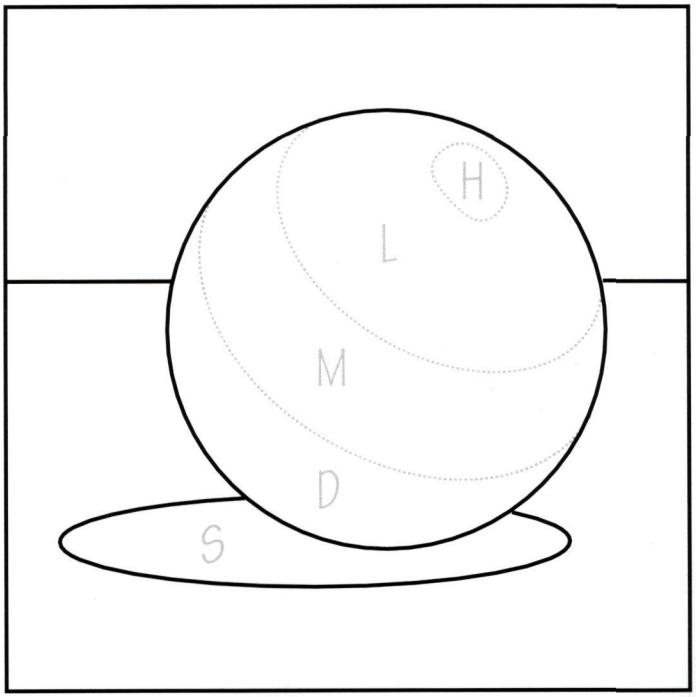
Use the shadow marker to color the spaces marked with an S. Spaces marked H are highlights – do not color them.



Color in the background and any unmarked spaces any colors you'd like.

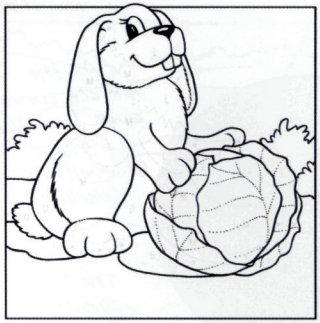
Lesson 7: In a sphere there are no clearly defined edges; the values blend into one another. Use the lines as guides – practice going over them lightly to get a more rounded shape. Also notice that in a sphere sometimes there is a spot that is very light. This spot is marked with an "H" for highlight. It can be left white.



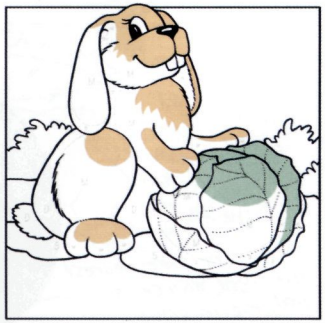


Pick a color family for the sphere. Color the D space with the dark marker, the M space with the medium marker and the L space with the light marker from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow marker and leave the H space uncolored to represent a highlight. Color the background any way you'd like.

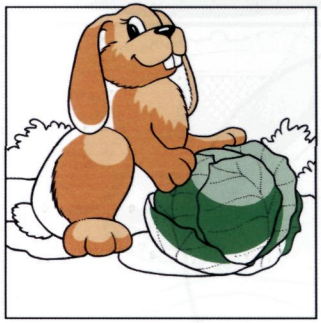
Lesson 8: Look carefully at the values in the finished image. Notice the light, medium and dark areas. See how the right side of the rabbit and cabbage are lighter than the left.



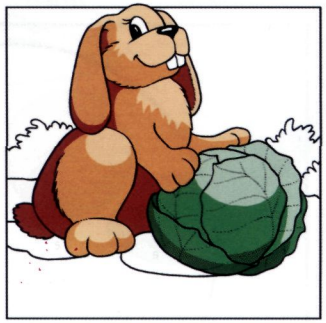
Find the rabbit picture.



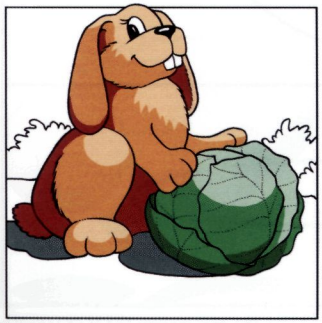
Pick a color for each object and using the light marker, color in the spaces marked L.



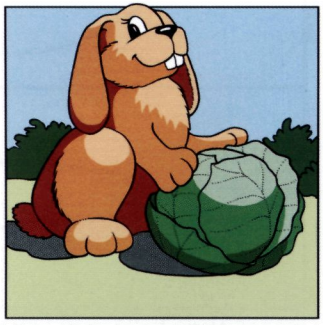
Color in the M spaces with the medium marker from the same family.



Color the D spaces with the dark marker from the same family.

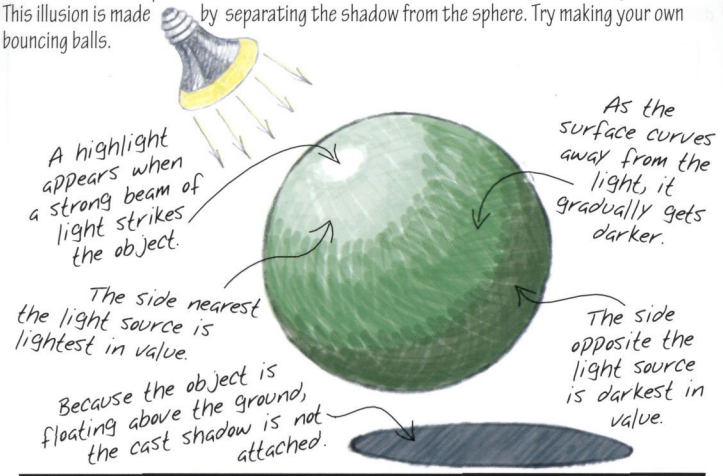


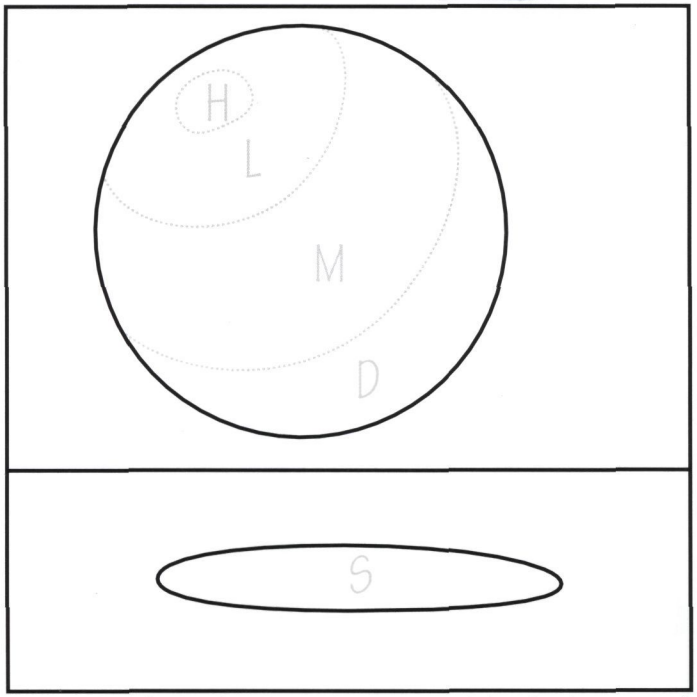
Use the shadow marker to color the spaces marked with an S. Spaces marked H are highlights – do not color them.



Color in the background and any unmarked spaces any way you'd like.

Lesson 9: This sphere is off of the surface. It looks like it is floating or bouncing. This illusion is made by separating the shadow from the sphere. Try making your own bouncing balls.





Pick a color family for the sphere. Color the D space with the dark marker, the M space with the medium marker and the L space with the light marker from the family you chose. Color the S space with the shadow marker and leave the H space uncolored to represent a highlight. Color the background any way you'd like.

Lesson 10: Look carefully at the "values" in the finished image. You can tell the ball is higher from the ground than the foot because the cast shadow is farther away.

Find the soccer picture.

Pick a color for each object and using the light marker, color in the spaces marked L.

Color in the M spaces with the medium marker from the same family.

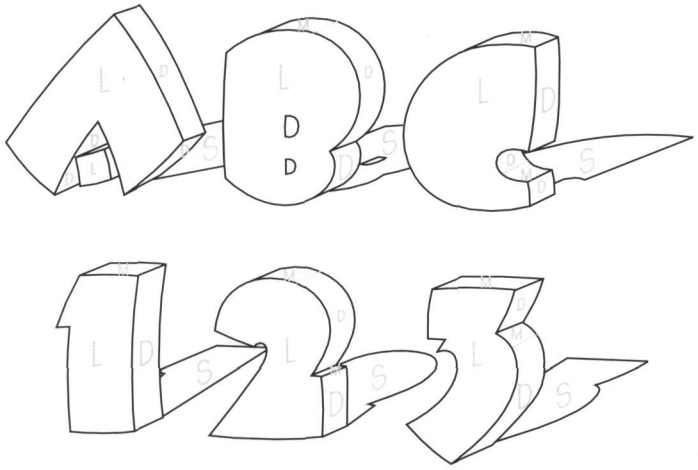
Color the D spaces with the dark marker from the same family.

Use the shadow marker to color the spaces marked with an S.

Color in the background and any unmarked spaces any way you'd like.

Lesson 11: Look carefully at the "values" in these letters. Notice how each letter has light, medium and dark sides.

Using this complete alphabet as a guide, you can spell out anything you want.



To make the letters appear 3-D, color them the same way you've done the pictures. Pick a color family and color the spaces marked D with the dark marker, the M spaces with the medium marker and the L spaces with the light marker. Color the S spaces with the shadow marker.

Dear Friend,

Now that you have finished this instruction book, here is what you should try next:

- Re-draw any of the images in the book with the light source in a different location. Imagine where the light, middle and dark color areas would be and where the shadow would fall. Try to color the image the way you imagine it would look.
- Re-do this or another image while changing the direction of the light (right or left side, back or front, front left or front right).
- Place a small box or block on a table. Turn out the light and shine a flashlight on the box. Look at the box carefully. Notice how the coloring on the box changes as you change the direction of the light.
- Look at any painting or image that looks realistic. Notice how the light falls on the object and how the shading and shadows make it look real.
- Now draw a picture of your own. Pick a light direction; imagine where the L, M, D and S would go. Color it in.
- Try another medium. The Start Smart series is available with crayons, watercolor, markers and colored pencils.

Visit us on the web at www.artskills.com. Click on Start SMART to access more images and lessons to use with your SMART markers. Please fill out the survey that is found on our site to tell us what you think of the Start SMART series. You can also sign up for the ArtSkills e-mail newsletter to get more information on updates to images and other cool ArtSkills stuff.

Visit us at WWW.ARTSKILLS.COM !

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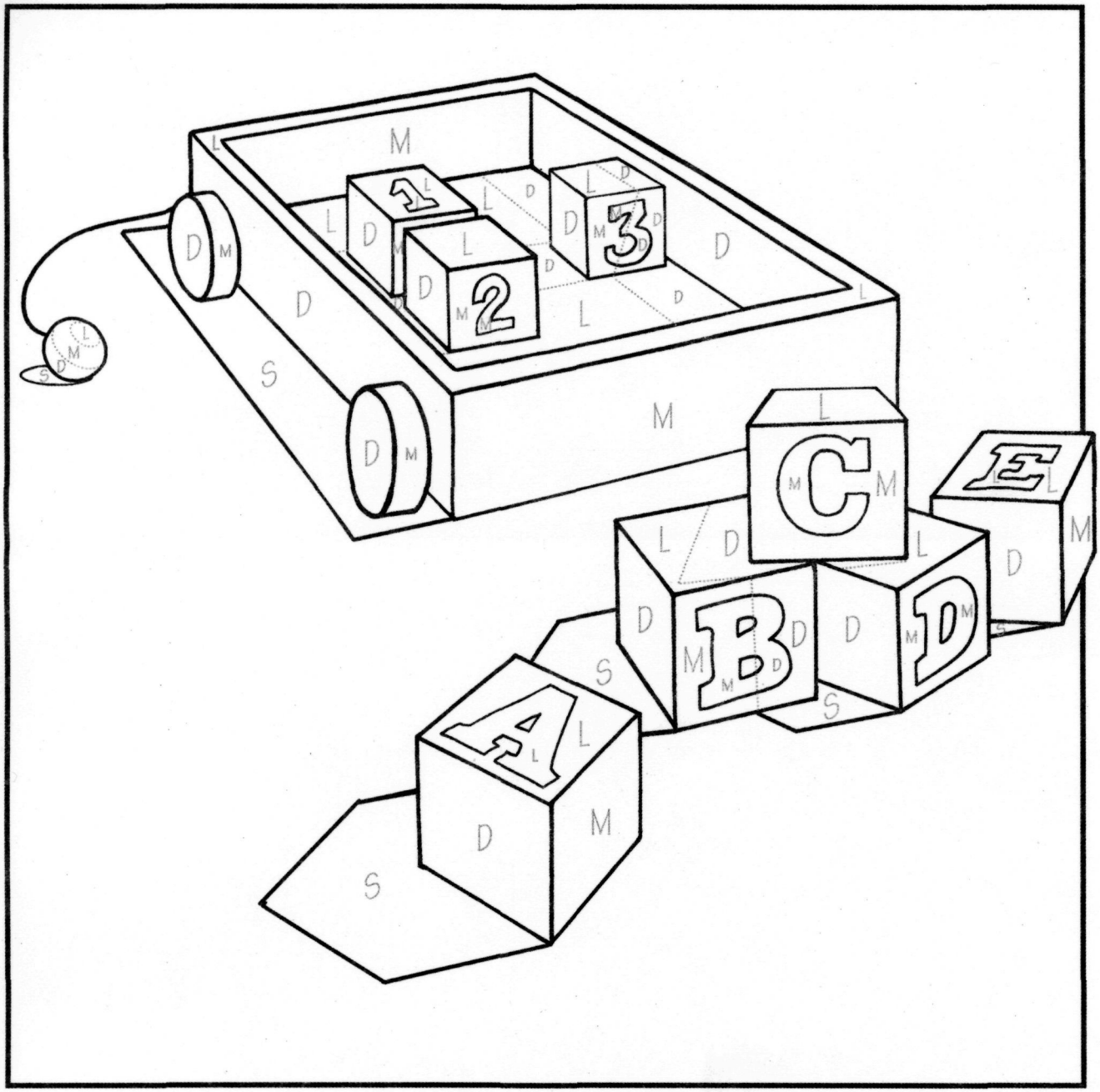
How to use the Big Marker

The **ArtSkills** small "custom colored markers" are to **be used only in areas marked L, M, D, or S.** This will allow the ink in these special markers to last the longest. We have included in your set a **Blue** Background Marker. Most of the backgrounds in your images are the Sky. When you have finished your pictures you can use the blue marker to fill in the background, or you can use any other broad line marker you may have already to add the finishing touches to your pictures.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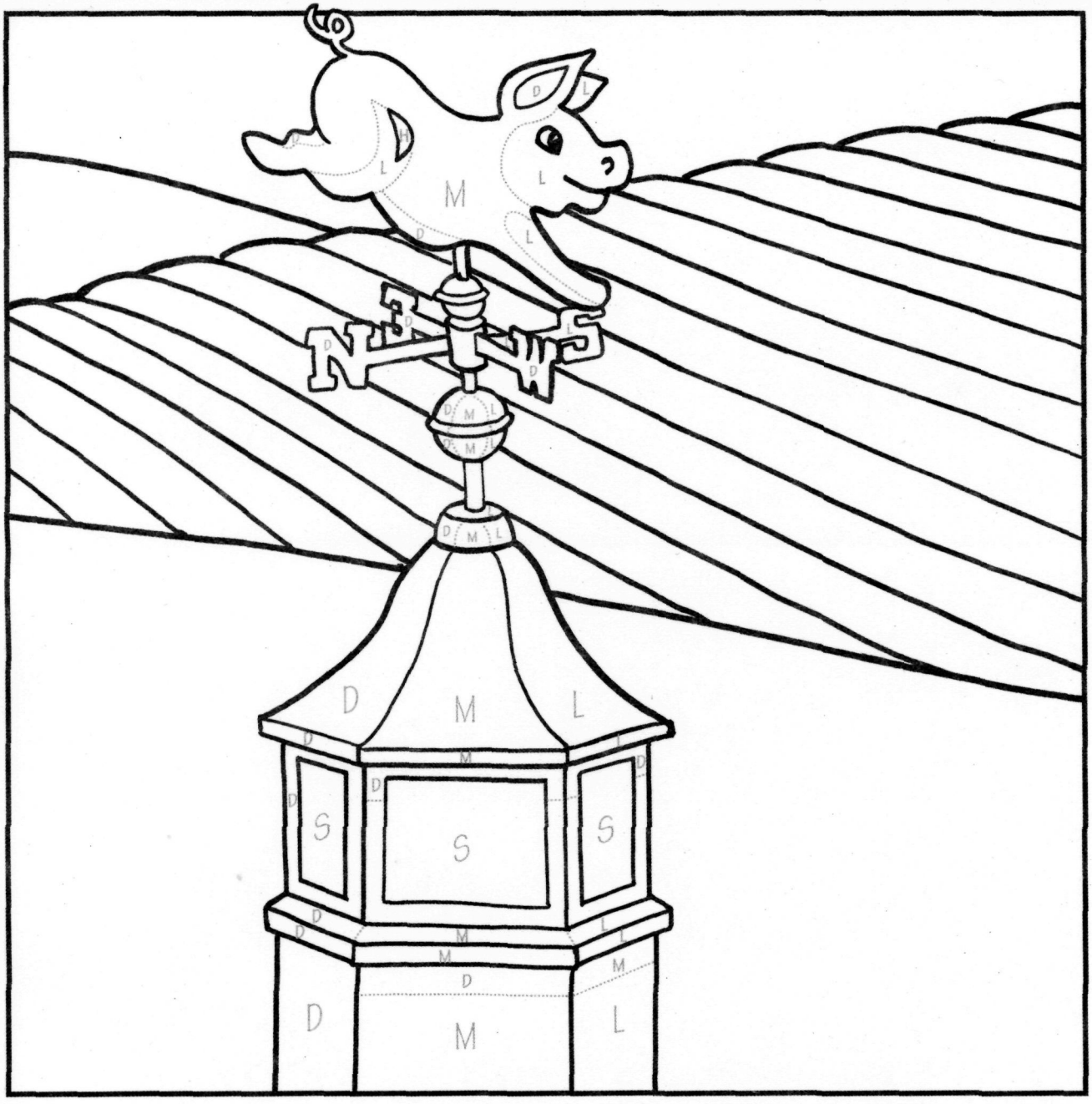
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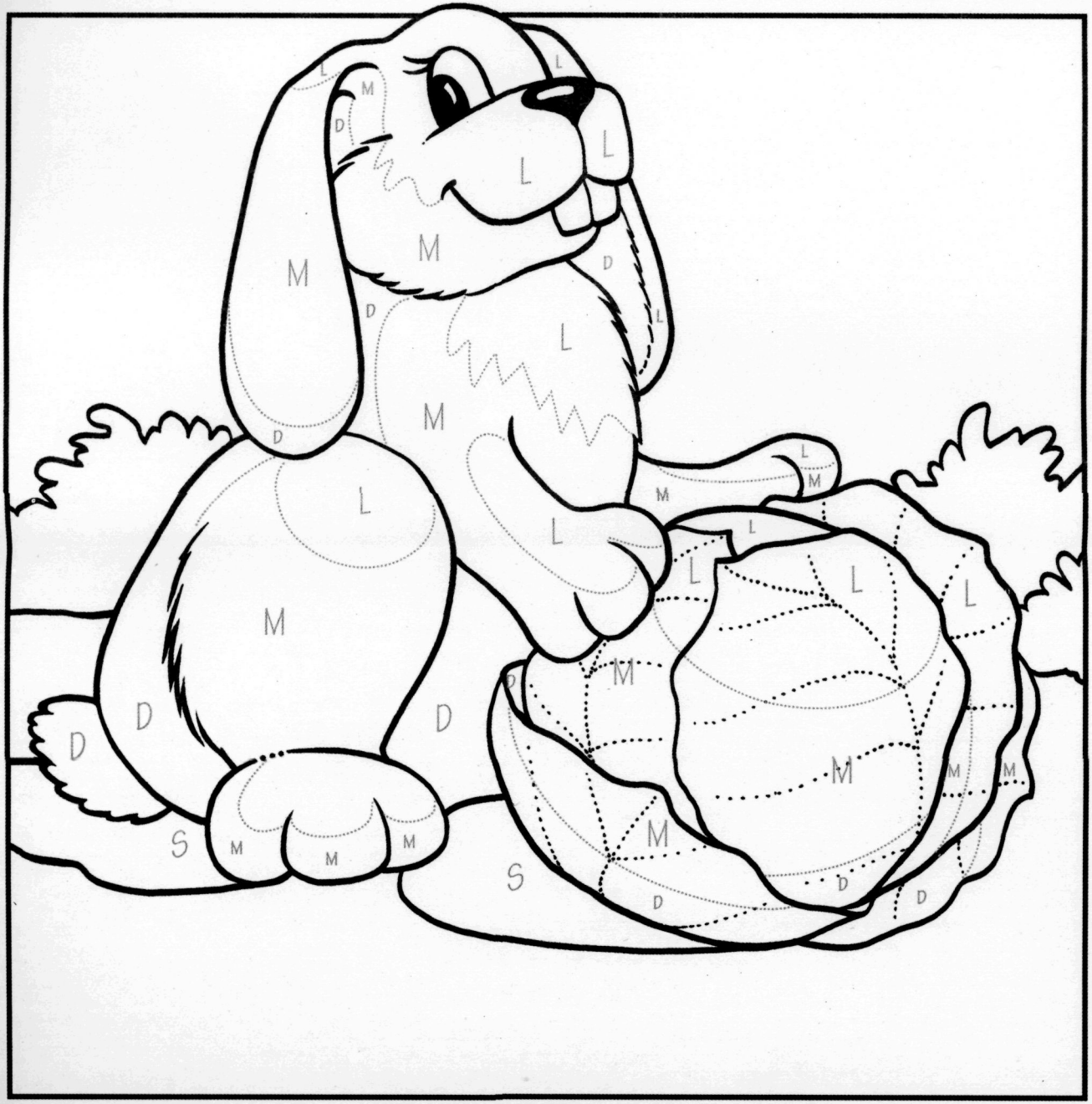
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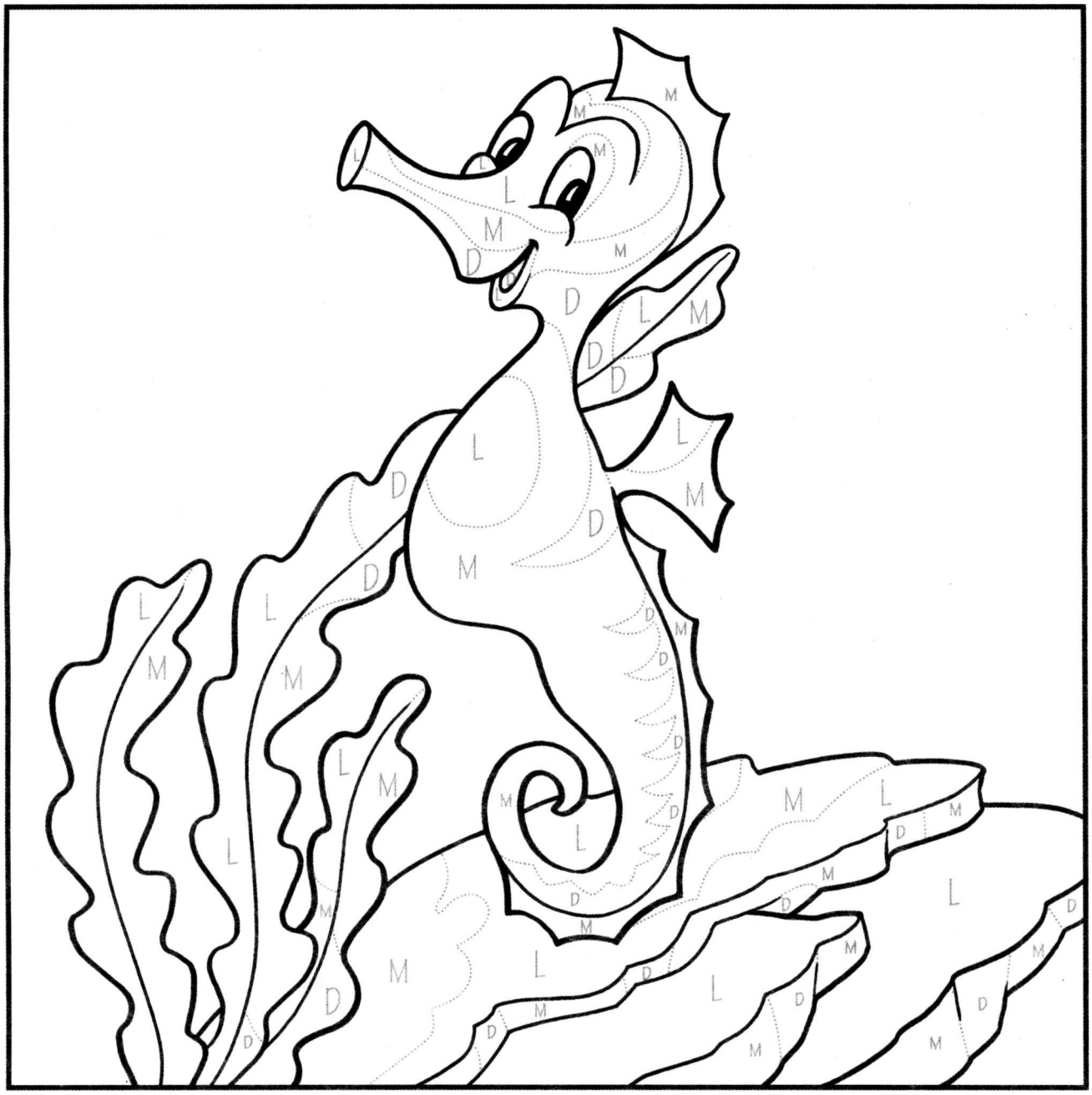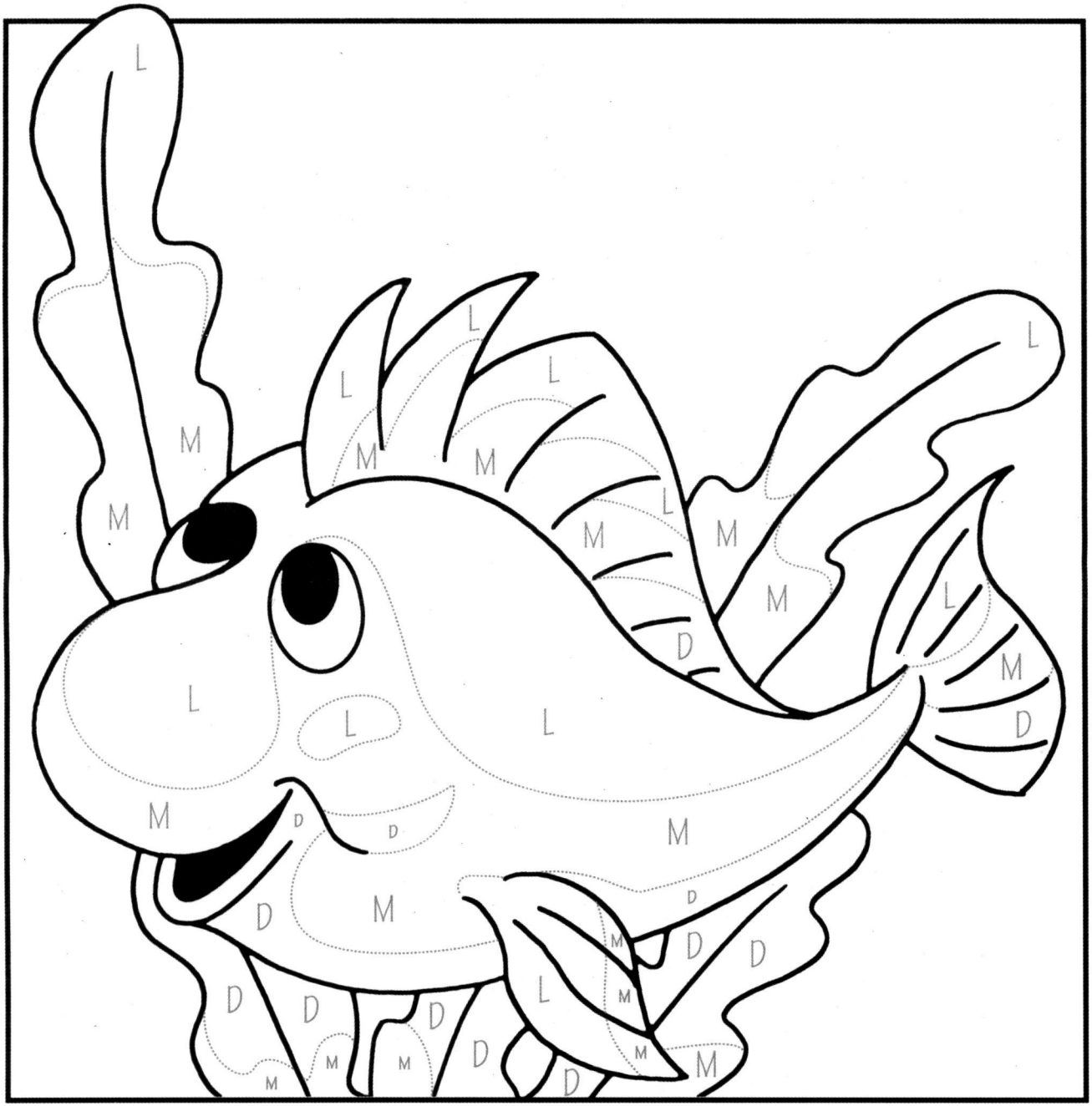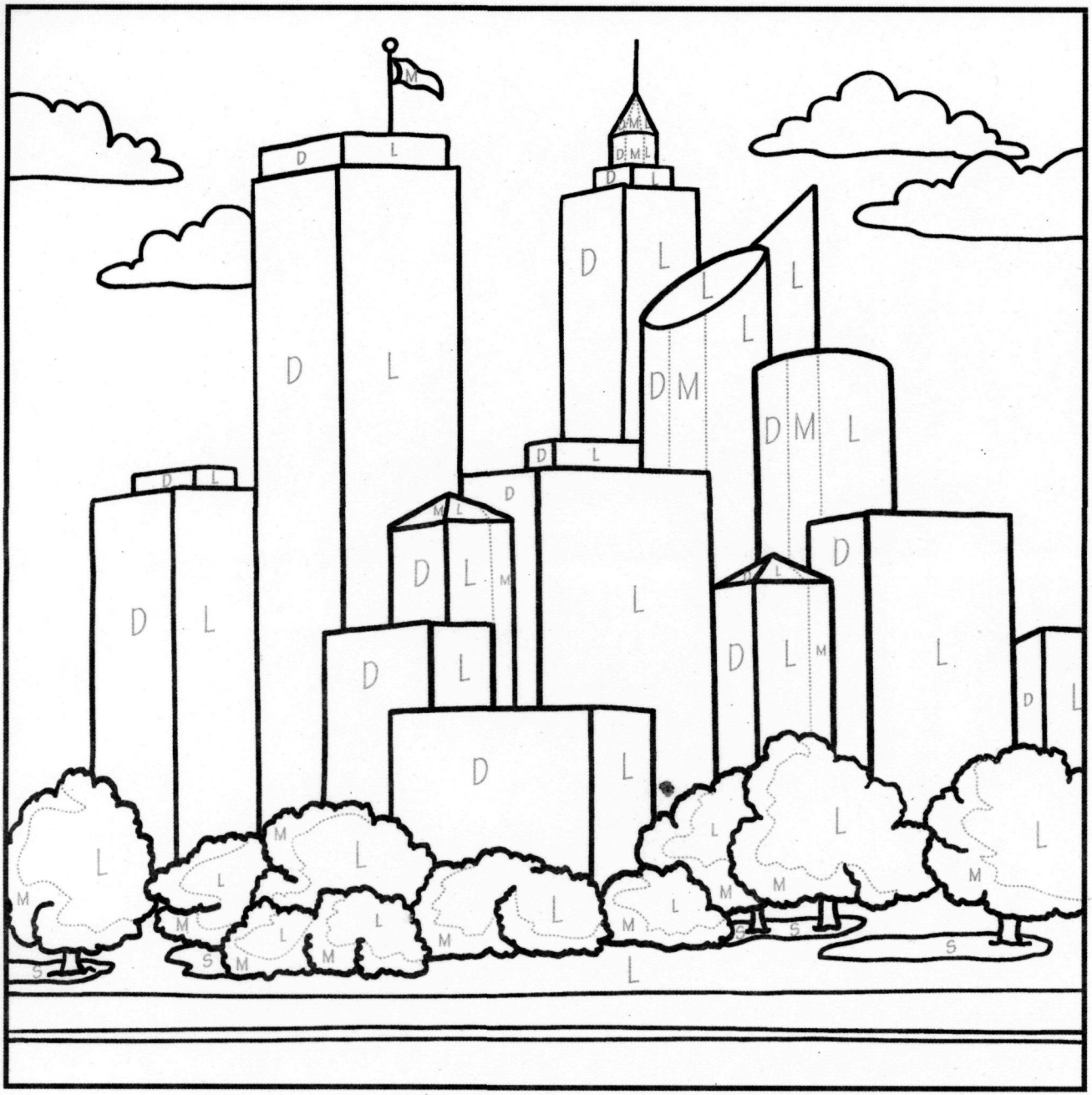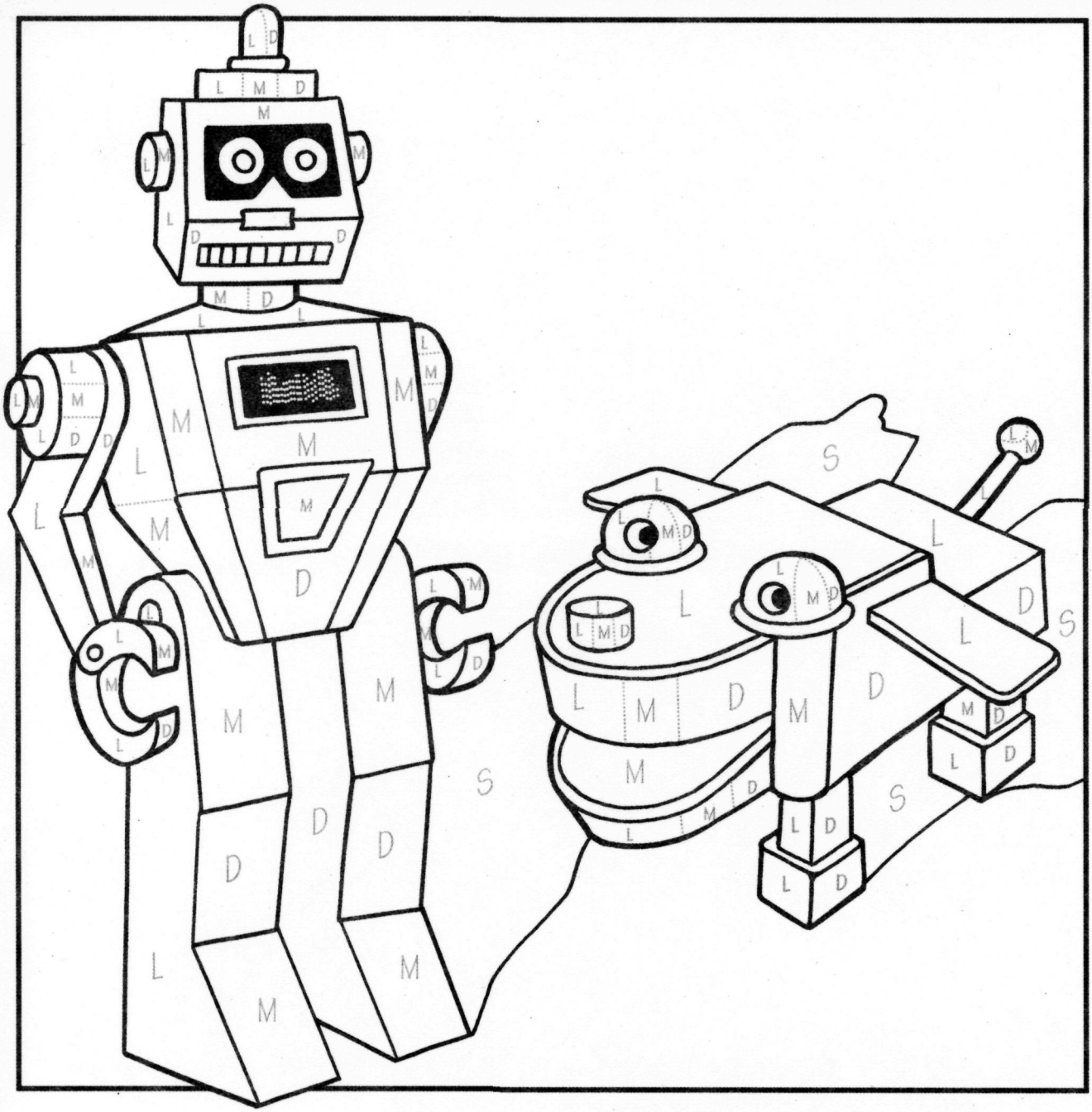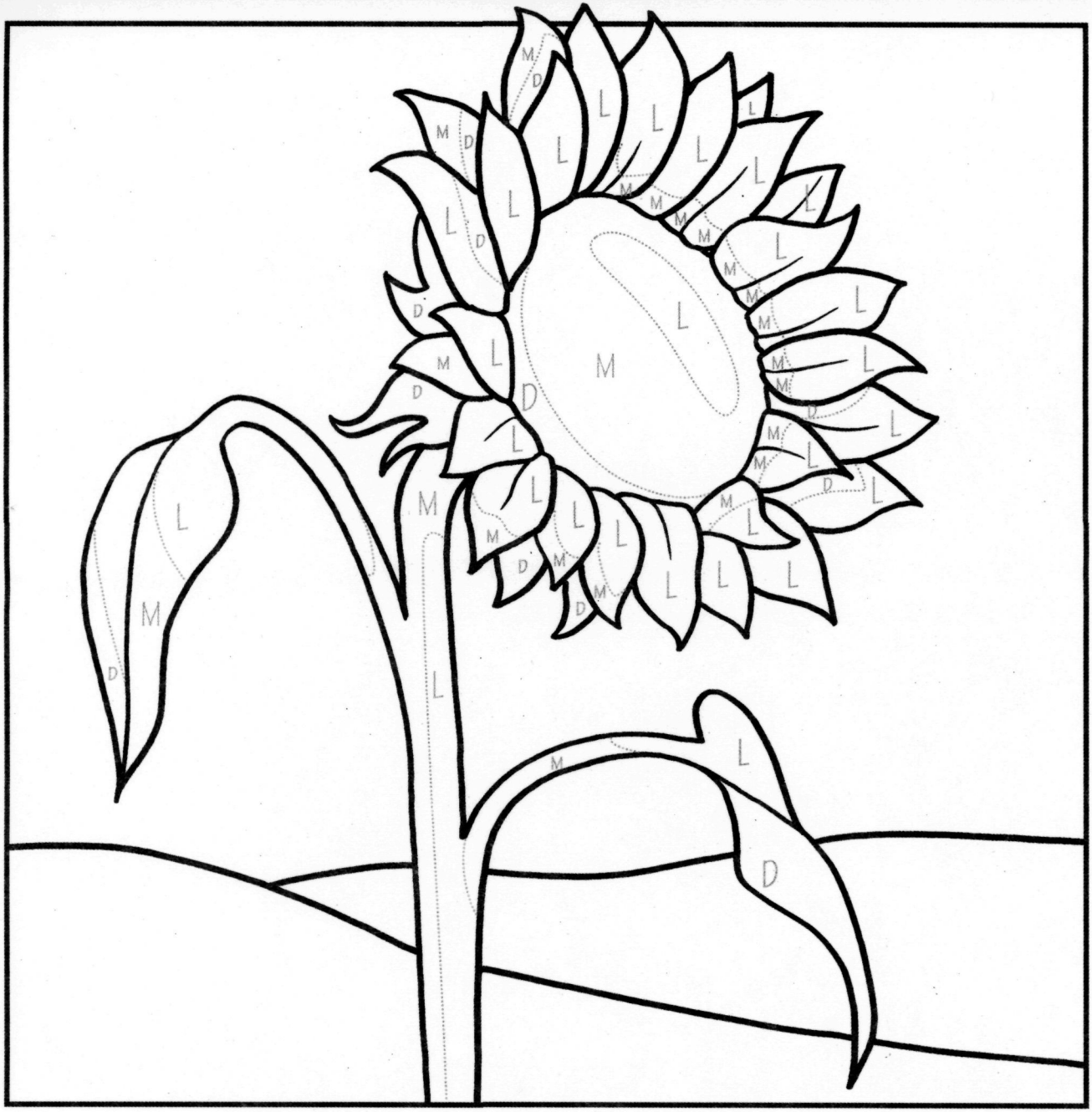
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